

The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. XI.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1883.

NO. 5.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

The following, reported especially for the Tribune, shows the condition of the weather at the various points mentioned at 9:26 last evening. Observations at all stations taken at the same moment of time:

Stations.	Temperature.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	State of Sky.	Weather.
Bismarck	69	SE	Light	Cloudy	Fair
Bufford	69	SE	Light	Cloudy	Fair
Billings	71	S	Light	Cloudy	Fair
Assiniboine	71	S	Light	Cloudy	Fair
Moorehead	71	S	Light	Cloudy	Fair
St. Paul	71	S	Light	Cloudy	Fair

C. GRAMER
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

NEWS COMMENTS.

The trade dollar must go.
CAREY is now classed as an "assisted emigrant."
The annual income of the Sultan of Turkey is \$15,000,000.
JANE GRAY SWINHELM is acquiring a very red nose. This is distressing.
TALMAGE is talking wisdom with his cavernous mouth at Lake George.
The Dakota university bonds were sold at one-eighth of one per cent premium.
BEN HOGAN, the reformed pugilist, is drawing great crowds to his meetings at Denver.
Where do toy pistol makers go when they die? (St. Paul Dispatch. Down there.)
A ST. LOUIS girl's foot was sprained by a tight shoe, and resultant blood poisoning killed her.
NORTH PACIFIC 51%, preferred 89%; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Montana 1.24%; Western Union 84%.
GENERAL GRANT should take his naughty son-in-law out behind the woodshed and talk to him real plainly.
Some good comes out of every evil. Since that Chicago lard failure Prince Bismarck is getting better.
The 524 bodies that were sold from Tewksbury to Harvard medical school brought \$8,827. Second hand people sell very low this season.
THE Devil's Lake land office will be open August 1. Thousands of people have gone into this district and located on government lands.
DULUTH TRIBUNE: In five hour's time the \$100,000 bonus offered by Bismarck for the capital was raised and placed in bank. Success!
THE Duluth Tribune sensibly remarks that there ought to be more guarding done of the dead Garfield's name and less of his tomb.
No stamps are required on bank checks since the 1st inst. This will be a saving of several hundred dollars monthly to poor, struggling editors.
The Graphic suggests that we return the compliment to England of her recent shipment of papers by shipping a load of G. A. Crook's bad Indians.
A ONE-LEGGED tramp passed westward last evening. He didn't halt in Bismarck long enough to announce who he was stamping the territory for.
KING HUMBERT is a shrewd horse trader. He traded \$2,000 worth of camels to Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio road, for a \$50,000 Arabian stallion.
A MEMBER of the Michigan Legislature says that he won \$1,000 for himself and promoted several worthy public measures by a winter of poker playing at Lansing.
CORA PEARL is so poor now that she is unable to pay her military bills, and has been obliged to make the best financial arrangement she can with her persistent creditors.
A YANKEE editor who is trying to get the "census embraces 17,000 women," asks "who wouldn't be a census?" Such a question during this heated time indicates a badly diseased brain.
CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN: It is suggested that having done away with hell and being unsuited to heaven, Colonel Ingersoll will have to content himself with being an asteroid after death.
Two thousand women, converts to the polygamous Mormon faith, are on the way from Europe to Utah. Cupid has thrown away his bow and is using a Gatling gun over in that benighted land.
A NINETEEN YEAR old Pennsylvania who never smoked, never drank, never fell in love and never went out of his native town, has just started on his first journey. He went in a hearse.
A LIVINGSTON paper says a Benton "terror of the plains" the other day paid \$40 for a riding bridle. It was a very fine one. He put it on a \$15 cayuse and slung on more than any body as he paraded up and down the street.
HIDDEN away in various boxes and closets in John Brown's room in Windsor castle have been found considerable sums of money. It now appears that he sold large quantities of plate and jewels given him by royal guests.
AN eastern editor says, after looking at a photograph of the bust of Garibaldi, lately inaugurated at Capri, "that it represents the old h. r. just one of bed with a blanket wrapped around him, in a sitz bath and just after taking a dose of salts and senna."
Another Journalistic Duel.
NEW YORK, July 5.—Col. J. Armo Knox, of Texas Siftings, and one of the principals in an impending duel, left town at 6:30 a. m. to-day accompanied by his second, H. F. McDermott. He left word with the clerk of the hotel that he would be gone until to-morrow. Nothing could be learned in regard to his whereabouts. D. B. Sheehan is supposed to be in New Jersey and it is supposed the meeting will take place to-day in the vicinity of Hoboken.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Convicts Killed by a Boiler Explosion in Texas.
Nashville Adds a Murder to Yesterday's Record of Crime.
Reports of Fourth of July Casualties Coming In As Usual.
Vermont Is Visited by a Somewhat Destructive Storm.
A Report Comes from Paris of Count de Chambord's Death.
A Variety of Miscellany.
Mining Claim Decisions.
WASHINGTON, July 5.—The secretary of the interior has decided in the case of the Rob Roy mineral lode at Helena, M. T., that when two applications covering in part the same ground and the first application made has been abandoned the ground in controversy comes within the purview of the second application and is subject thereto. Previous to this decision it has been held by this department in case of the abandoned tract should revert to the public domain. In the case of the Bob-tail mineral lode vs the Caledonia lode in the Whitewood mining district in Deadwood, D. T., the secretary of the interior decides that after the claimant has obtained judgment in his favor in a court of competent jurisdiction he is at liberty to take the necessary steps pointed out by the statute to obtain a patent. He need not wait until the time for claiming an appeal to a higher court has expired. He may proceed subject to being again stayed by an appeal, but if an appeal is taken the steps which he had taken subsequent to the decision toward obtaining a patent are held to be valid if he is fully successful in a higher court.
Precautionary Measures.
BERLIN, July 5.—The official Gazette announces that at the sanitary conference over which Von Boetticher, secretary of the imperial office of the interior presided, it was decided to prevent persons liable to carry infection from coming to Germany from Egypt, and to establish medical control over vessels arriving in Germany from ports where the existence of cholera is suspected.
Prince Orloff, the Russian ambassador to France, has proceeded on his way to Paris without obtaining an interview with Bismarck, owing to a change in the latter's movements.
A Fearful Explosion.
GALVESTON, Texas, July 5.—The News-Hunter special says: At 9 o'clock this morning, seven miles south of Huntsville, J. F. Kelley's saw mill was blown up with fearful destruction of life. Dick Grant, a colored fireman, assistant to John Barkfall, a convict, also convicts Slade and Jordan, were instantly killed. Four other convicts named Nichols, Swartz, Franklin and Collard were seriously wounded. Prop. Kelly, partner of Harry Miner, and a man named Harrington were severely bruised and scalded. Burt Murray was slightly bruised by falling timber. The cause of the accident was carelessness on the part of the engineer.
A Destructive Storm.
DOVER, N. H., July 5.—Last night's storm did great damage at the Cochee Print Works. One stone house filled with boxes ready for shipment was flooded and 140 cases containing 2,250 yards each, valued at \$30,000, was submerged and badly damaged. A large stock of gum and colors were destroyed. Loss several thousand dollars. The flood was caused by the collapse of a street sewer. Lightning struck seven houses in the vicinity causing a large amount of damage and killing Martin Frost, of Frost Hill, J. N. Eliot and Oliver W. Knowlton, of Durham.
Celebration at Belfast.
DUBLIN, July 5.—A national meeting was held at Belfast last night in celebration of American independence. Sexton, Biggar and Sullivan sent letters of regret. Rev. Mr. Rylett denounced the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, whose name, he said, was more detested by the English people than that of Carey.
Judge O'Brien in addressing the grand jury at Limerick declared the diminution of the number of outrages since the last assizes amount to a social revolution.
Mob Rule in Colorado.
CHICAGO, July 5.—The daily News-Hunter special says: Four commissioners and the county clerk of Grand county were all shot yesterday morning by a mob of masked men. Barney Day and Mills were instantly killed, and P. Webber and B. F. Dean mortally wounded. Grand county lies in the northwestern part of the state several miles from a telegraph station. The citizens of the county have called on the governor for state militia.
Jealousy and Murder.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 5.—This afternoon about 6 o'clock Wm. Boyd, a real estate owner, fatally shot Mrs. Birdie Boyd, the ball entering the left breast. Boyd is about 60 years old and has been living with Mrs. Patterson, whose husband is in New Orleans. The cause is understood to be jealousy, Mrs. Patterson having attended a ball at a garden last night and came in in the morning Boyd says he was drunk and that Mrs. Patterson shot herself.
Count De Chambord Dead.
PARIS, July 5.—6:53 p. m.—La France, in its second edition, says the Count De Chambord is dead. The legitimists chiefs have received no telegram confirming this statement.
Base Ball Yesterday.
NEW YORK, July 5.—New York, 10; Boston, 7.

Afternoon—New York, 1; Providence, 0.
Chicago: Two games. Cleveland, 10; Chicago, 6. Afternoon—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 1.
Cincinnati: Two games. Cincinnati, 2; Baltimore, 2. Afternoon—Baltimore, 8; Cincinnati, 7.
Louisville: Two games. Eclipse, 14; Athletic, 2. Afternoon—Athletic, 14; Eclipse, 9.
Columbus: Two games. Metropolitan, 9; Columbus, 1. Afternoon—Metropolitan, 3; Columbus, 0.
Detroit: The game between the Buffalo and Detroit was postponed on account of rain.
East Saginaw: Saginaw, 7; Bay City, 4.
Philadelphia: In the game yesterday morning between the Providence and Philadelphia clubs the score stood 11 to 9 in favor of the former in the ninth inning. The Providence then left the field in order to catch the train for New York and the umpire decided the game in favor of the Philadelphia 9 to 0. In the afternoon the Philadelphia and Boston played—Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 15.
Fort Wayne: Forenoon—Fort Wayne, 6; Stars, of Chicago, 2.
A WELL CONTESTED RACE.
In Which Hanlan Again Comes Out First Best.
LOWELL, Mass., July 5.—The regatta yesterday was the most successful ever held here. The principal race and great attraction was the professional single scull, free for all, prizes \$400, \$200, and \$100; distance three miles. There were seven entries but only five started: Hanlan, Hosmer, Hamm, Conley and Gysel. The first money had been universally awarded to Hanlan, but there was a
PROSPECT OF A CLOSE CONTEST
by Hamm and Hosmer. Spellman, of Halifax, has been coaching Hamm and Conley, and a rumor prevailed that they would connive to beat Hosmer if possible, to get square with Chicago. Hamm was considered a favorite, and Hosmer refused to wager \$10 on himself on Thursday night. Hamm had the best position on the start near the shore. Then came Conley, Gysel, Hanlan and Hosmer. Hanlan broke water first at the word "Go," and got the lead, which he held to the finish, and the other men started even except Hamm who was farthest from the starter and did not hear the word. Hosmer kept well on to Hanlan on the first quarter, Hamm and Conley pulling hard for third place leaving Gysel behind
AND HE GAVE UP
before going half a mile. The other four men kept on to the upper start in the same relative positions. Hanlan pulling easily and Hosmer forging like a Trojan to hold second place, pushed hard by Conley and Hamm in the order named. Hanlan turned first and Hosmer second. Conley approached the buoy very leisurely and Hamm was around before him. The race to the finish was a hard struggle with Hamm to pass Hosmer, but the latter seemed bound to hold second place. The crowd on the banks shouted to Hosmer:
"YOU'VE GOT HIM, GEORGE!"
and Hosmer pulled for all he was worth and held his own for a half mile and both boat lengths ahead. Hamm apparently could not have worked harder. Hanlan was a few boat lengths ahead of Hosmer working easy but with no time to waste. Conley rowed easily into fourth position. The finish was splendid, Hanlan spurring ahead at a quick stroke and letting more daylight between him and Hosmer. Hamm also made a last effort to at least shorten the distance with Hosmer, but was not successful. Hosmer held the lead and crossed the line three boat lengths ahead. Hanlan's time, 21.21; Hosmer, 21.24; Hamm, 21.34. Hanlan said the race between the two was far the best he ever saw.
An Insane Emigrant.
CHICAGO, July 5.—Mary Smith, an assisted Irish emigrant, who appeared in the county court today in violent insane and incoherent. Enough can be learned about her, however, to show that she has been in this city only since Sunday, that she is without money, friends or acquaintance in America, and that she recently reached this country from Clair, Morris county, Ireland. She is 30 years old.
Brooklyn, of Course.
NEW YORK, July 5.—Rev. Louis Bardick, a young Methodist clergyman of Brooklyn, was arrested on a charge of leading satyr Josephine Harrigan, aged 16.
About thirty pauper immigrants arrived here today by the steamer Bolivia, of the Anchor Line. Should any of them become chargeable to the public they will be sent back to Europe.
A Crooked Preacher's Death.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 5.—Rev. Schmalz, of the Reformed Church of Callicott, N. Y., was charged with too much drinking and later with improper advances to a half-witted girl in his congregation. He disappeared and Monday last came back and started to drive to Thumansville, Pa., and was found dead by the roadside. His death is thought to be the result of hard drinking.
Railroad Thieve Arrested.
ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Henry Voegel, Wm. Allen and Thomas Kerwin, members of a gang of thieves who have been robbing freight cars in and near St. Louis, were arrested yesterday and are now in jail. Considerable tobacco and other stolen property was found in their possession. These arrests will probably break up one of the worst bands of railroad thieves ever organized.
It Doesn't Suit 'Em.
BRISBANE, July 5.—The decision of the home government to repudiate the proposed annexation of New Guinea to Queensland causes discontent here. Premier McIlwraith in the legislative assembly of Queensland will do his utmost to effect the wishes of the colonies. In the legislative assembly at Melbourne the premier of Victoria declined to accept the decision as final.
Doesn't Owe a Dollar.
DES MOINES, Iowa, July 5.—The state treasurer has just paid the last dollar of the state

war debt, in addition to which the state has no other indebtedness of any character not covered by funds now in the treasury.
Governor Hale Dying.
CHICAGO, July 5.—Governor Hale, of Wyoming, is lying at the point of death from Bright's disease.
THE FOURTH AT STEELE.
THE WIDE-AWAKE CITIZENS OF STEELE CELEBRATE
In a Manner Which Does the Yankee Bird Proud and Reflects Credit on the County Seat of Kidder.
A representative of the TRIBUNE had the pleasure of being present at the celebration of the national holiday in the bright little city of Steele, and her citizens proved themselves equal to the emergency of an overwhelming crowd of strangers who were entertained in a most royal manner. The Steele cornet band furnished music during the day and the manner in which they played many beautiful pieces would have done credit to bands of more metropolitan airs. Among the festivities and attractions were horse and pony racing, a match game of ball, jumping and throwing contests, running races and other athletic sports. Speeches were made by Messrs. W. F. Steele, Holly Conger, Ed. Britton, Walker and Parker. The remarks of these gentlemen were received with enthusiasm by the large concourse of people in attendance and as they spoke of the prosperity, bright prospects and growing wealth of Steele, Dakota, and the northwest, loud huzzas rent the air. In the evening a brilliant display of over \$600 worth of fireworks engrossed the attention of the celebrators, after which they adjourned to the hall where 107 couples participated in the exercise of dancing. This demonstration of the never-ceasing zeal and enterprise of the people of Steele will be a lasting advertisement for the day will be remembered by all who had the good fortune to be in attendance as one of true American justification.
Chicago's Casualties.
CHICAGO, July 5.—The record of dead and wounded consequent upon the celebration of the Fourth in this city is thirty-eight casualties all told, including three deaths, five fatally wounded and twenty-three more or less maimed for life and five slightly injured. The chief instrument of destruction was said to be the toy pistol in the hands of children and small cannons.
Bodies Picked Up.
GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 5.—The bodies picked up in a dory off the western banks Sunday are those of James Gordon, of Halifax, and Cyrus Shubley, of Liverpool, N. S., belonging to the schooner Oldie, of Gloucester. The men were adrift twelve days before found.
Storm in Vermont.
BRATTLEBORO, Vt., July 5.—This vicinity was visited last evening by a tornado with rain, hail, thunder and lightning. The storm was the most destructive known here and much damage was done to crops and highways. Landslides on the Portland and Ogdensburg road delayed all trains.
Wood's Opera House Burned.
ST. PAUL, July 6, 3 a. m.—Wood's opera house burned at midnight. The performance had just closed and the people gone out when it was discovered. It was entirely destroyed. Loss, \$15,000.
Confessed Judgment.
CHICAGO, July 5.—Whitcomb & Kendall, provision dealers, confessed judgment today in favor of Philip Armour for \$28,000. The total liabilities of the firm are placed at \$200,000. Assets unknown.
Owings Safe.
KEOKUK, Iowa, July 5.—The balloon got away from Prof. Owings on the Fourth after he descended, five miles northeast of Keokuk. He was not hurt or killed as was supposed.
The Weschler Colony.
The Hebrew Standard, published in New York publishes a letter purporting to come from Bismarck signed "M. U. L." charging Dr. Weschler, the Jewish Rabbi of St. Paul, with not giving his colony, located at Painted Woods a few miles north of Bismarck, proper attention. The colony consists of thirty-five families in all. It originally numbered twenty families and was later joined by others, principally from the Co-taxco colony in Colorado, which was broken up as the lands were not regarded suitable for farming. Here, however, the colonists find themselves located on exceedingly rich lands, convenient to water, timber, coal and markets, and without exception they have united in a written statement declaring the letter of M. U. L. false in every particular. John Yegen, a leading merchant of this city, and one of the truest men in the land, has given Dr. Weschler a statement that to his personal knowledge the doctor has paid large sums of money for these people, and became personally responsible for over one thousand dollars for their benefit in excess of the relief funds he had at his command. And he paid their transportation to Bismarck; paid the fees for their entry of public lands, each family having 160 acres; assisted them to build houses; purchased oxen and farming implements for them; and the necessities of life; and has recently purchased cows for the families having small children. They are in need, it is true, but refused aid tendered them by the county preferring to depend upon the charities of their own people. They have thirty acres in wheat, forty acres in potatoes and several acres in beans and other vegetables; and are hard working and industrious people. They do need assistance however, and those of their countrymen who have been blessed with an abundance should aid them. Dr. Weschler had between six and seven thousand dollars contributed for the benefit of refugees. Of this \$3,000 was used for the benefit of seven hundred he had on his lands at St. Paul, and the remainder has been expended for the benefit of these colonists. And as before stated he has incurred about \$1,000 debt for their benefit. Dr. Weschler is one of God's noblemen, esteemed by all who know him for his kindness of heart and for his intelligence, and he ought to be encouraged by all who love their fellow men in his good work, instead of being denounced by irresponsible persons who have no disposition to join him in aiding fellow beings in distress.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.
One Brother Kills a Little Girl and the Other Suicides.
While a Third is Hurt Bearing the News to the Father.
The Work of Strong Drink.
ERIE, Pa., July 5.—Two brothers named Kuhn, clerks in a store, were riding in a street car yesterday, both being intoxicated. The youngest, Albert, fired a revolver out of a window, and a little girl named Steiner playing on the sidewalk in front of her parents' residence was shot through the heart.
SHOT THROUGH THE HEART
and instantly killed. After Albert was placed in the police station, his brother Frank went into his cell and had a long talk with the murderer. Nothing is known of the nature of the conversation. Leaving Albert he went over on the west side to see a young lady to whom he was engaged to be married. She was visiting his sister-in-law, and he hid them good bye shaking hands with both ladies, saying they would never see him again. He was excited and said his brother had committed an awful deed, and he was going to hang himself. Both ladies supposed he was joking, and his sister-in-law offered to lend him a rope. An hour afterward he was found in the basement of the store where he clerked.
HANGING TO A BEAM, DEAD.
Another brother, George, took a horse and buggy to drive into the country to tell his father of the double tragedy. The night was dark and he drove off an embankment, wrecking the carriage and narrowly escaping serious injury. The child shot was instantly related to the murderer, and it is supposed that he fired the revolver merely to frighten her. He claims that he thought it was loaded by blank cartridges. Frank was greatly excited over the shooting, and being under the influence of drink, and thinking his brother would be convicted and hung, it is supposed his mind became unbalanced and he hung himself while in that state of mind. Both the coroner's juries adjourned to subpoena additional witnesses.
Accidents at Eau Claire.
EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 5.—July Fourth passed off here with more than the usual number of accidents. Moritz Holbach was fatally shot by a revolver in the hands of H. Liebrity as a result of carelessness. Philys Gordon, a teamster, fell off an embankment and was killed. The body of Otto Bydell, drowned Sunday, was found in the river yesterday. Fireworks set two buildings on fire, but both were extinguished.
Children Cremated.
JOLIET, Ill., July 5.—Two children of James Mulhern, six and eight years of age, were left in the house alone for a short time yesterday and during the absence of the parents the house took fire, it is supposed from fire crackers, and the children burned to death.
Deaths From Cholera.
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 5.—The number of deaths from cholera at Damietta during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock this morning, were 111. There were forty-three deaths at Mansurah, four at Shirbini and four at Sam-soud during the same time from cholera.
A Duke Dead.
LONDON, July 5.—The Duke of Marlborough died of cardiac syncope today. He was sixty-three years old. He was slightly indisposed yesterday but dined with his family at the usual hour and retired apparently well and was found dead on the floor of his room this morning.
Picnic Pleasures.
OAKDALE, Tenn., July 5.—A Sunday school picnic yesterday a gang of roughs, after getting drunk, started a disturbance on the train as it returning. Jesse Hacker stabbed Tom Lysle in the side and was immediately shot dead by Lysle's brother. The latter escaped.
The Sunderland Horror.
SUNDERLAND, Eng., July 5.—At the inquest into the disaster by which 182 children lost their lives, several children testified that they saw a man in both doors as they descended the stairs, but they varied in their description of the men.
The Fourth at Yankton.
YANKTON, D. T., July 4.—Seven hundred Yankton and Santee Sioux participated in the celebration. Chief Justice Edgerton was the orator. Sixteen hundred pieces of fireworks went off tonight on the grand stand in one explosion. Nobody hurt.
A Cracked Skull.
TROY, N. Y., July 5.—John Wheelan, a non-union moulder at the malleable iron works was found on the sidewalk last night with his skull fractured and fatally injured. He said he was foully dealt with.
Royal Sympathy.
LONDON, July 5.—The queen has sent a telegraphic dispatch to the mayor of Glasgow expressing sympathy with those who lost friends by the capsizing of the steamer Daphne. Two attempts to raise the Daphne availed nothing.
Woman Killed.
NEW YORK, July 4.—A street car was crossing the track of the Manhattan railroad at Brooklyn today when a train was approaching. The flag man waved his hat but the train crashed into the car killing one woman and injuring the driver.
A Dead Doctor.
UNION, Ind., July 5.—Dr. W. H. Hornbrook, a respected physician, was shot and killed in his office by Sam Hemminger, a farm laborer, with whom he had some dispute about work. Hemminger was arrested.
Balcony Disaster.
KANSAS, Ill., July 5.—The balcony of the

Kerster House gave way last evening during the fire-works display, seriously injuring seven persons, but it is thought none fatally.
The Belgravia All Right.
QUEENSTOWN, July 5.—The steamer Belgravia from New York, for this port, which was spoken disabled by the steamers Englan and Rugia, reached here today.
Almost Gone.
PARIS, July 4.—A telegram received from Frohsdorf at 10 o'clock this morning says the Comte de Chambord's death is momentarily expected.
Sunstrokes in Boston.
BOSTON, July 5.—Rufus P. Marsh, city superintendent of hooks, was sunstruck and died last evening. Five policemen were also overcome by the heat.
Mills Burned.
BOSTON, July 5.—One of the old wooden mills of the Hurlbut Paper company in South Lee, Mass., burned this morning. Loss \$25,000.
Latest From the Dying Count.
PARIS, July 5.—The Count de Chambord passed a bad night. He vomited frequently and this morning is utterly prostrated.
Attached.
PATTERSON, N. J., July 5.—The salvation army's property here has been attached for debt by members.
Whisky Did It.
NORRISTOWN, Pa., July 5.—James Jack while drunk yesterday strangled his wife to death. He was arrested.
The Case.
From the tenor of Attorney Campbell's speech in justice court Tuesday afternoon he will attempt to prove that the murder of Riley Luffey was uncalculated for and cowardly; that the three men denoted as desperadoes are peaceable citizens; that O'Donald never shot anyone, has never threatened to shoot a man and is well liked by all who know him. On the other hand the marquis and his friends contend that his action was in self-defense, their story being about as follows: The marquis upon arriving at Little Missouri purchased large tracts of land which he fenced for the protection of sheep. This interfered with the hunters, as they had been wont to roam about in search of game without obstruction. From this dislike grew to jealousy, jealousy to threats, and threats to the sad finale with which the public is familiar. In an interview with a TRIBUNE reporter
DICK MOORE said:
"O'Donald frequently told me to tell the marquis that he would have to leave the Little Missouri or there would be trouble. I told him to carry his own stories. Once he was about to assault me because I was at work for the marquis. I think the trouble all arises out of the fact that the marquis obtained a large amount of land which interfered with the hunting operations of O'Donald and his friends. But I don't know how he could have remained in the Little Missouri if the marquis did something to improve the country and give some of us employment. He has been very kind to all with whom he has dealt with out there and we heartily regret that this trouble has arisen."
The marquis stated that large shipments of cattle are being made to his farm, and if he does not secure the services of some good man to superintend work during his necessary absence at the trial, operations will cease and he will lose a large amount of money by the delay.
U. S. Collection Association.
Bismarck is to be made the northwestern headquarters of the United States collection association, which will be represented by attorney S. D. McNeal, formerly of Jonesville, Mich. Messrs. H. E. Smith and W. H. Howell of the association are now in the city completing the preliminary arrangements necessary before setting down to business and they look upon Bismarck as their principal office. Their success in the past in collecting money has been noted by the press of the country, especially in the east, and it is stated by those who know, that no matter how complicated, uncollectible or insincere a debt may be, it seems that these gentlemen can, by their own peculiar plans, compel its payment. Mr. McNeal is a pleasant, capable gentleman, and is now ready to make acquaintance of those who have collections to make. His office for the present will be with Steele, Whitley & Lilly, in Cen ral block.
Galloway & Truax.
Livingstone Pioneer: Galloway & Truax the proprietors of the Livingstone opera house, have had long experience in the management of western theatres, and when it was announced that they were to open such an institution in this town, the many who knew their reputation hailed their coming with satisfaction. They have not been disappointed. Truax & Co. are running a first-class entertainment, and their claim that this is the best vaudeville theatre west of Chicago is founded upon fact. They have a large and talented corps of performers, and by the introduction of new attractions, make weekly changes in the personnel of their company. Their efforts to please theatre-goers have met with every night, crowded houses invariably greet the raising of the curtain and the interest shows no sign of abatement.
A Screw Loose.
It is all right and proper when strangers visit our fair city that they should be shown every attention and be escorted to every point of interest in and about the capital. Our court house and jail are attractive objects and do credit to the city and we are always proud to show strangers over the institution, but it is a little ill-timed to allow them to visit the prison while a prisoner is undergoing punishment. When a party of visitors were shown over the jail yesterday the jailor was endeavoring to curb the passion of a refractory female inmate by pinning her to the floor, and the callers pronounce it anything but pleasant to witness such a struggle as they behold.
Policeman Scott, formerly of the Fargo force, arrived in the city Sunday morning and was immediately given a star in the capital city. Mr. Scott was considered one of Fargo's most efficient officers and will prove a credit to Bismarck's police force.

COL. D. B. PARKER, chief Post office

Brick is now on the ground for the construction of Shed Lambert's new house on Seventh street.

'PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Major Ellis Phipps, ex-superintendent of the alms house, recently reconvicted of forgery, was sentenced this after-

Family Drowned.
MADISON, Ind., June 30.—A family of five,

A NEW FORGER wants damages for being called a dude. The new code never anticipating such an enormous crime, made no penalty covering it, but it is supposed that hanging is about what it is worth.

so magnetic, explained the phenomenon by informing him that her mother and father were both telegraph operators.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

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The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck reached by a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the Northwest.

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a large and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the country, and is a desirable sheet, through which to reach the farmers and residents of the small towns remote from rail-road lines.

The general advertising office of the TRIBUNE is at A. E. Richardson, with headquarters at Room 3, Tribune Building, New York.

The DAILY TRIBUNE will be found on file at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and at the leading reading rooms throughout the east.

BUILDING AT BISMARCK.
The malicious journals and journalists who are now engaged in misrepresenting the situation at Bismarck should get in their work within the next few days for the truth will soon be known and recognized. Fully one hundred buildings have been built at Bismarck so far this year. Whatever delay there is or has been has resulted from inability to secure material, delay having been caused in the manufacture of brick by the explosion at the brick yards the day the capital commission was at Bismarck.

The inside, the partition and rear walls of the Dakota block are up to the first story, and the front and side walls are delayed for the want of pressed brick from the terra cotta works not yet ready. This block will be seventy-five feet front, three stories in height. The excavation for the First National bank block is completed and work is only delayed for the want of material. It will be commenced within a week. Plans for the Wisconsin block, also for a national bank building, seventy-five feet front, three stories high, will be received this week and work will proceed at once on that. The Dakota Capital National Bank building will also be pushed to completion this fall. Work on the penitentiary will commence on the 15th inst, and the capitol as soon as it can be commenced under the law, advertisement for plans and construction being required. The plans were opened today and will be accepted after proper consideration. Fully two hundred other buildings will be erected during the year, and when work commences on the other roads, and surveys for them are now being made, the Bismarck boom will stand up in a style that will make those who wish her ill stop and wonder.

In concluding an article on the Huron convention the Moody County Enterprise sensibly remarks:

We fear that the intention is to provide in the constitution for the election of a full set of state officers and, a legislature at the time of voting upon the constitution or immediately thereafter, without waiting for congress to ratify our action in adopting the constitution. Such action would be disastrous. It would give us the expense of maintaining two governments at the same time, it would impair our credit, and would bring a mass of perplexing questions and uncertainties. In a larger way it would be very liable to be the repetition of the experience of Grant county in this territory, which last year maintained two rival county organizations each of which involved the county in debts which the people will have to pay. The constant clash of authority would necessarily make both governments more expensive than either would be by itself. The action of the Sioux Falls convention in preparing a constitution and of the people in voting upon it thereafter will only in reality be a strong form of petitioning congress to admit South Dakota as a state. That the people of Dakota are entitled to statehood as a right is a fact. That the people of Southern Dakota should have division on the 46th parallel if they desire it would be just, but it is not a right to which they can lay absolute claim. The simple fact that the people of Dakota are entitled as a matter of right to statehood does not in itself make Dakota a state, much less would the fact that the people of South Dakota are entitled as a matter of justice to division on the 46th parallel, constitute division on the 46th parallel. Congress is the only court which can enforce right to admission into the sisterhood of states, and although, like suitors in other courts, we may find the course of justice slow, and full of improper delays, yet we may not take the law into our own hands.

SIXTY car loads of gold and silver bullion from the Gregory consolidated mines left Helena yesterday by special train and fast-time over the North Pacific railroad for Newark, New Jersey, where it will be refined. This is the first shipment from this locality which will be followed by many others. The influence of the North Pacific in developing the mines of Montana can scarcely be estimated. Millions of tons of ore which could not be transported by team to advantage will now find its way to the refining works of the country. New mines will be opened and new interests will be created. The grazing, no less than the farming and mining interests of the great northwest will also be stimulated to a wonderful degree by the completion of the North Pacific, and there will be no room to longer doubt the policy of the government which at first encouraged and afterward nursed this great enterprise. Untold millions will be added to the wealth of the country, and an empire in extent opened to settlement. Compare the effect of the opening of this line with that of the Union Pacific. Long stretches of country on that line remain unsettled to this day, but on the North Pacific every portion of the coun-

try adds to the wealth of the country in the way of timber, agricultural developments, grazing or mining.

The Fargo Republican commenting upon a New York Chamber of Commerce article which takes the view that the location of a capital at a given point does not necessarily make of that point a great commercial city says:

Bismarck entered the race and won the stakes. We cannot but admire her enterprise, whatever we may think of the practical value or the means embraced to secure the capital. She has set an example of an enterprise of great magnitude and we ask the world to give her credit for it. Three thousand people raise \$100,000 and donate a half section of land for one enterprise, or that which is regarded as such. Fargo with the same enterprise in proportion to population could build a system of railroad feeders that would make her irrevocably the metropolis of Dakota for all time. Be up and doing ye leaders of professed enterprise and show how much real "stuff" there is in you. Fargo's future is as bright as the sun's, but "heaven helps those who help themselves."

It is true it is not the location of the capital at Bismarck that will make of it a great city. It is the enterprise of the people which brought it to the front; its fine location which led to its selection; the excellent country surrounding it. The capital location serves to attract attention and hastens development. It brings without a bonus and without delay competing lines of railway, but upon well directed energies the future largely depends.

The old truism that "murder will out" was never more forcibly verified than it was in the TRIBUNE office last evening. One of our most prominent citizens called in and exhibited a letter just received from a business firm in Chicago which stated that a gentleman of that city was about to close the purchase of some real estate in Bismarck when the damaging reports sent from Mandan appeared in the city papers. The deal was then declared off until the matter could be looked into and a most rigid investigation of the truth or falsity of the report was at once inaugurated. The firm writes to its Bismarck correspondent that it was discovered beyond the possibility of a doubt that the sender of the infamous reports was Tuttle, the editor of the Mandan Pioneer. Mr. Tuttle has taken occasion several times to deny all knowledge of the sender of the dispatches, yet readers of his paper will recall the fact that in every instance when the unknown author was attacked he has taken up the pen in his defense. That which damages Bismarck in a matter of this sort, injures Mandan as well, and the good people over the river will be glad to learn who the person is that was so ready to bear swift witness against a neighbor. Should any of them desire proof of the truth of this statement it will be cheerfully furnished them at any time. It is here in indelible black and white and cannot be contradicted.

The Rapid City Journal has interviewed many representative men of the territory who were called to that point to attend the meeting of the Masonic grand lodge on the subject of division and comes to the following conclusion:

We have learned that a majority favor division—the leaders, because they believe it will benefit them to divide; their followers, because they are told it is the shortest way to admission. But we find that a very respectable minority oppose division—principally for the reason that they consider it an obstacle in the way of admission. We find that even many of those who are strongly in favor of dividing the territory on the 46th parallel do not believe that such a consummation will be reached. Last week a number of representative men of eastern Dakota assembled in Rapid City. All who were approached on the question expressed themselves freely upon it. A majority favored division, but none spoke of it as an end easy to accomplish, while several admitted that they believed it to be a hopeless cause. Some stated a belief that the location of the capital at Bismarck would have the effect of solidifying Dakota on the matter of division, while those who reside nearer the 46th parallel, expressed themselves as comparatively indifferent, but with little faith in the success of the division movement. Grand Master Gifford, in his address to the Masonic grand lodge, took occasion to refer to the question, viewing it not as a political question, but as a matter for consideration by the lodge, inasmuch as it should be determined whether the jurisdiction of the grand lodge should extend over the whole or only over the portion of the territory south of the 46th parallel. We quote his words:

The lodges north of the 46th parallel were exempted from the adoption, and we cannot but feel that this was an unfortunate exemption for those brethren. The early division of the territory was then given as the reason for making the exemption, but division upon the 46th parallel, even though it were certain (which it is not) is probably many years distant.

So far as we have been able to learn this seems to be the opinion prevalent in southeastern Dakota. A majority of the people favor division, but they do not believe it will be secured. The minority in southeastern Dakota who oppose division, together with opposition of the measure in northern Dakota and the Black Hills, would probably make up a majority of the whole people of the territory. Those who claim to believe Dakota will be divided on the 46th parallel are mainly office seekers, who believe what ardently they wish.

The Livingston Enterprise speaking of Bismarck's success in raising the funds for the capital bonus concludes its article as follows: "By such aid and that of citizens who were ill able to bear the draft, the more public-spirited minded men of Bismarck were able to make up the required sum and the difficulty was thus surmounted. But the incident forms a striking illustration of the ten-

dencies of a certain class of men in the new west. We refer to those who, more by being in the right place at the right time, rather than by their own good management have become wealthy, and who are yet never willing to assist an enterprise which, if consummated, is sure to improve their fortunes. They are only willing to profit by the improvements made by others.

The following special dispatch to the St. Paul Pioneer Press indicates the jealous and revengeful feeling existing in Mandan:

MANDAN, Dak., Special telegram, June 30.—Bismarck capitalists are experiencing further difficulties. Not only do they find it hard to realize the \$100,000 in cash required for the capital, but they are troubled about the guarantee that they made that a certain portion of the land given the commissioners should realize \$300,000. There are already enough town lots platted around the city to afford room for all the houses that will be needed for years to come, and owners of real estate realize that to place the alleged \$300,000 worth of property on the market would depreciate the already flat market. Today much rustling around has been done to collect money, and it is claimed that a good deal of the \$100,000 has been secured, but there are apprehensions as to the outcome of the real estate sales.

The Mandan Pioneer endorses the malicious dispatches sent from Mandan in relation to the capital bonus. These dispatches were intended to injure; intended to discourage those who have invested in Bismarck and to keep others from investing, and the TRIBUNE is surprised that the Pioneer should endorse them but glad that Mandan people generally, who would have contributed liberally if asked to do so, are relieved from responsibility, the Pioneer having assumed it.

Dr. H. R. Mills, of Port Huron, Michigan, formerly a surgeon in Col. Lounsberry's regiment is visiting the city with a view to investment. The Doctor could bring to Dakota, and probably will, a colony of young men from Michigan who would contribute immensely to the prosperity of Dakota. He is accompanied by Mr. Colby, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, who is interested in Lamore county.

The following paragraph taken from Judge Moody's paper, the Black Hills Times, in relation to the Huron convention is a fair sample of two columns of comments on that and kindred subjects:

Arrangements were made to smuggle in a few heeled of the clique from north Dakota at the back door, but the moral force of decency, and unbecoming contact with respectability, so demoralized them that the gang retreated in despair.

The Yellowstone National Park hotels will be opened to guests early in August. Railroad connection with the park will be had about that time. President Arthur is expected to be present and attend the ceremonies of driving the golden spike at the completion of the North Pacific which will also occur in August.

The Leader is the name of a new paper at Sioux Falls which falls in line with other south Dakota journals, and shouts for division, admission and silence.

The Yankton Press suggests that the capital commission should erect a \$20,000 capitol building. That would be a better building than Yankton ever provided.

AN EXTENSIVE ENTERPRISE.

One of Bismarck's leading business houses—How Van Houten Bros. & Little, Supply the Wants of the Community.—An Immense Stock.

A stroll into the large hardware store of Van Houten Bros. & Little is sufficient to convince one that the business carried on by this well known firm is immense and far-reaching. The business has been established but a few weeks and already their trade extends for miles throughout the country, along the Missouri Valley and east and west on the line of the North Pacific railroad. The stock of hardware is vast and complete, containing everything in the line, from a ten-penny nail to the finest cooking and heating stoves, wood and coal burners, ranges, non-klinkers and gasoline burners. Tinware shines out on every hand, and refrigerators are made a specialty. Aside from the stock of hardware, tinware, and all the necessities, the finest of spring buggies are sold at figures extremely low, and those desiring a fine vehicle to ride about the capital city to view the beauties of capitol hill, and admire the charms of the Missouri Valley, should give these gentlemen a call. Farm machinery of every description is also constantly on hand, and harvesters, binders, mowers, plows, harrows, and seeders of standard make and most beautiful finish can be seen by examining their assortment. This firm deserves much credit for its enterprise and public spirit, and customers are loudest in their praise.

Volcanoes and Earthquakes.

PANAMA, July 3.—The Star and Herald says: The volcano of Ometepe, Lake Nicaragua, is in eruption. When the crater first broke forth the people fled to the churches fearing the whole island would be destroyed. The valley of the Atsats in the state of Oaxaca continues the center of volcanic activity. At Rio Suce, forty miles from the Atlantic, the earth opened in many places throwing out a very fine sand in a heated state, while a subterranean noise was heard resembling that made by boiling water. At Turbon the earth opened and boiling water issued flooding the streets to a depth of two feet. Many houses were shaken down. The villages of Babuco and Nicurio were completely engulfed. The mouth of the river Leon, which emptied into the Atlantic, has completely closed up and over the district the movement of the earth is so continuous that the inhabitants are emigrating. A slight earthquake was felt at Mompos on the river Magdalena.

J. P. Hoagland has begun work on J. C. Oady's store building on Fourth street, and Thomas Fortune's residence on Second.

By Telegraph

Further From the Clyde Disaster.

LONDON, July 3.—Thirty-two names are published as those of missing persons of the Daphne disaster. As visitors were admitted to view the launch it is believed some of them, names unknown, are among the missing. Many dead bodies are visible through the port holes of the ship. There was a rapid ebb tide and it is feared many bodies were carried to sea. There were a large number of boys on board. The foreman joiner who had charge of twenty workmen says he has seen only three of his men since the accident. The passage by the sunken ship is unimpeded for small vessels but dangerous for large Atlantic steamers.

A number of men were at the shipyard on the opposite side of the river who witnessed the disaster but were unable to render assistance in time. They say the whole affair occupied about three minutes. They immediately set to work to help the people struggling in the water. They say some of the men jumped overboard and others were thrown overboard, and that a quantity of loose filling flew from the deck and crushed many of the unfortunate struggling in the water. A number of swimmers were visible directly after the ship capsized, but many of them were afterwards seen to sink. Six men were clinging together and four endeavored to climb upon the steamer as she was sinking, but were forced to desist by the rush of the stream from the port hole. Some climbed upon the deck before the ship was submerged. According to the statement of witnesses and survivors of the disaster, the vessel left the slip too rapidly, causing her stern which entered first to sink deeply into the water. She was then caught by the strong current of the river by which as well as by her top weight she was caused to heel over so far that the water entered her ports. The last report from the scene of the disaster states that seven bodies have been identified.

A Disastrous Storm.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 3.—A severe hail and thunder storm struck this vicinity about 4 o'clock this afternoon doing great damage to buildings, crops, etc., and numerous reports of disasters are constantly coming in. James Biley, a prominent farmer and one of the supervisors of the town of Washington, living about four miles from here, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The storm was especially severe in the neighborhood of New Chicago and Mondovi and traveled from there up Bear river doing great damage. At Mondovi five barns were torn to pieces but no stock killed. A farmer named Williams living between Osseo and Hamlin, Trempealeau county, had five horses and thirteen cattle killed and his buildings all blown down. Two men were badly hurt at New Chicago. The house of George Jacot in the town of Washington near here was blown to pieces and other damage done. The storm is one of the most disastrous ever experienced in this vicinity.

The Latest Development.

MANDAN, July 3.—[Special.]—The Marquis de Mores, Dick Moore and Frank Miller, charged with the murder of Luffey, were arraigned in the justice court this morning. The attorneys for the defendants moved that they be discharged on the ground that they had previously been examined on the same charge and acquitted. The motion was overruled and the defendants placed in custody to appear Friday July 6, at 11 o'clock. Attorney Campbell, of Litchfield, Minn., appeared for the prosecution, and Flannery, Stowell and Allen for the defendants.

This afternoon the case of O'Donnald and Wannegan was called and adjourned until Monday, July 9. Campbell dealt in many unnecessary and spiteful remarks against the Marquis de Mores and the press. It is not believed that the marquis intended to harm either O'Donnald or any of his friends and an opinion prevails that whatever action he took was in self-defense.

Negro Murderer Lynched.

MEMPHIS, July 3.—The Avalanche's Skipwith, Miss., special says: Sunday forenoon Mrs. Christina Ambacher, a worthy and respected white woman, was found dead ten feet from her door with her skull fractured and two other wounds on her back and head. Suspicion pointed to a negro named Martin Jones who had threatened the life of the husband of the murdered woman and he was promptly arrested. A search revealed a dykeshirt when he confessed the crime. He was placed in charge of a posse and started for the county jail at Mayorsville. The posse had not proceeded over a mile when it was overpowered by a mob of infuriated citizens who took the prisoner to the most convenient tree and hanged him. The mob was mostly composed of negroes who were loudest in denunciation of the murder.

Entire Family Killed.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—A horrible and fatal accident occurred on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad at Walton crossing, just north of Spring Grove cemetery, at 9:15 tonight, whereby six persons were instantly killed. The thunderbolt explosion, coming north on the N. Y. P. & O. R. E., due here at 8:30, and half an hour behind time, was running fast to make up time and struck a huckster wagon in which were a family of six persons and a driver. Every one except Wm. Baith, the driver, were killed. Baith escaped with serious injuries.

Texas Judge Assassinated.

GALVESTON, July 3.—The News Jefferson special says: Judge Hough was assassinated late last night on the road home from town where he had been holding a night session of court. One ball passed through his right breast and another penetrated his heart. His horse's head and his own clothing were perfectly riddled with buck shot. It is not known who did the shooting but it is believed by Mrs. Hough it was done by a negro whose daughter the judge had wronged before his marriage.

Wirelets from Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The contract was today awarded to John Bosch & Son for the construction of all the new steel cruisers. The president has reappointed Wm. J. Smith postmaster at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

The amount of stamps imprinted on checks and drafts received at the internal revenue bureau for cancellation and redemption to date is \$3,500,000. Persons having stamps upon checks and drafts cancelled and returned to them need not expect the money for the value of stamps

so cancelled for some time to come as all such claims are referred to the accounting officer of the department.

Assisted Immigrants.

NEW YORK, July 3.—One half the pauper immigrants by the steamer Queen remain at Castle Garden, the others have gone to join friends, after giving satisfactory accounts of themselves. The company sent a communication to the emigration commissioners saying it was willing to return to Europe those immigrants not claimed by friends and likely to become burdens.

Suicide at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 3.—C. M. May, a well known young man of this city, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. No cause for the deed assigned.

Free From the Fever.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The surgeon general of the marine hospital service reports the United States free from yellow fever, with the exception of two cases on board a foreign vessel in quarantine.

Progress of the North Pacific.

BRAINERD TRIBUNE, June 30.—Reports from the front, as received at the chief engineer's office, to this morning, show the remaining gap reduced to 109 miles. For the week ending June 23, nineteen miles were completed. On this side of the gap the track is ascending the Main Range, the summit of which is Mullen Tunnel. On the west side the end is several miles east from Missoula.

Gen. Anderson is at the front with the government commissioners who are examining another section for acceptance—50 miles on this end, and 25 on the west end. The former begins at the 80th mile from the Missouri river, the latter at the 40th mile from Wallula.

Mr. Fred W. Gilbert and assistants leave for Portland tomorrow, to begin the construction of the great abutments there. Mr. Gilbert designed and built the great abutment at Portland, and has been marked with so uniformly pleasant relations, public and personal, that his departure is universally regretted. It is only to be hoped he will soon return and have charge of the great extensions to be made here.

W. S. MOORHOUSE.

His Hardware Store—What It Contains and a Few Notes Concerning One of the Staunch and Reliable Business Men of Bismarck—What He Sells.

Every citizen of Bismarck knows W. S. Moorhouse, the ever-jovial hardware dealer on Main street, opposite the Sheridan House. It is a pleasure to deal with him. His face is clothed in a perpetual smile which gives evidence of a clear conscience gained by honest dealing and a first-class stock of goods. The usual line of hardware is kept in all its impenetrable purity and many a house in the banner city and Burleigh county is made pleasant and beautiful by the convenient range or nickel plated coal burners procured at this popular store. Sheet iron and tin for roofing, refrigerators for cooling, and the best of tinmiths for the accommodation of customers are among the specialties. The ladies' friend and favorite, the Domestic sewing machine, is also handled by Mr. Moorhouse, whose motto is "first-class goods and low prices." Accommodating and gentlemanly clerks grace this extensive establishment and the trade is increasing daily. Mr. Moorhouse is already doing a wholesale business which, more and more, is turning into vast and commanding proportions, and Bismarck grows in wealth and magnitude so will this enterprising gentleman extend the borders of his trade and enlarge his facilities to supply the demand.

The Capital's Fourth.

Although no regular programme had been arranged, and no extensive plans laid for a celebration, those who had the good fortune to be in Bismarck were highly entertained, and witnessed better features of independence day demonstrations than are very often seen when weeks of preparation are made. In the morning one of the finest bands in the Union, which came unsolicited to give the capital city a Fourth of July serenade, paraded the streets. It was Callender's, and made the welkin ring with sweet, re-echoing harmony. In the afternoon there were amusements of various descriptions, including a matinee in the opera house, a match game of baseball between the Bismarck and Mandan nines, in which of course the Bismarck team were victorious after a much poorer game than they have played in the season, and on the race course was the scene of a number of interesting and exciting races. The Mandan people in their usual friendly and complimentary manner formed an excursion and came over to witness the sports, and hundreds of people were in from the country. Notwithstanding the immensity of the crowd which gathered around the ball grounds and race course, not an accident marred the day, and the merry throng, and in the evening the attractions were dances, minstrel performances and balloon ascensions. Mr. Conover sent up two balloons loaded with fireworks, one of which worked to a charm. After reaching a height of about 800 feet it exploded, throwing out rockets, Roman candles, spriged wheels and brilliant cascades, with their many colors and forms, resembling the explosion of a miniature planet, or the phenomenal intermingling of myriad tinted stars. Take the celebration as a whole, it was worthy a much larger assemblage than was given, and it was safe to say that at least three thousand visitors were in the city.

Mandan Chickens.

The malicious reports sent from Mandan are bearing unexpected fruit. The Jamestown Capital says: The report published a few days ago that Bismarck was unable to raise more than \$20,000 of the \$100,000 promised as a bonus to secure the capital for that city, originated in Mandan, and seems to have been founded on the wish that it might be so, rather than the fact. There has grown up a great rivalry between the two cities, or rather Mandan has puffed itself up with the delusion that it will be a greater city than Bismarck, and tries to get ahead of the capital city by abusing her. Bismarck, however, goes serenely along, and can well afford to laugh at the piggish efforts of her would-be rival across the river to belittle her. We are glad to know that the full amount of \$100,000 promised has been raised and deposited in the bank, and that the work of erecting capitol buildings will be proceeded with at once.

A Dakota Sunset.

Jamestown Capital.—Those who have never witnessed a Dakota sunset have missed one of the most gorgeous sights which human eyes can ever behold. Last night the clouds which hovered above the horizon were of every hue of the rainbow, from burnished gold deep set in the background of ebony, to the delicate tints of autumn leaves and the dark blue which portends a battle of the elements. Above was the fathomless blue of the sky, flecked here and there with beautiful little golden stars—a fitting canopy for those massive gold and silver capped mountains in clouds beneath. Once seen such is never to be remembered.

Driving the Golden Spike.

Jamestown Alert: The driving of the last spike in the completion of the North Pacific railroad which shall tie together the Atlantic and Pacific oceans will be a memorable event. The spike is to be of solid gold, the sledge of silver, and the strong arm of President Henry

Villard will supply the muscular force. The point fixed upon for this ceremony is out about ten miles west of Helena, where the track layers will meet. The time has not yet been definitely fixed, but will be about the last week of August. President Villard's special train with about four hundred invited guests will start from New York. Many of the guests will be from Europe, who will come over for that special purpose. After the spike driving ceremonies and jubilee the party will proceed on to the Pacific coast and view the wonderland of the western terminus, of which so little is now generally known. The completion of this great railroad enterprise will open up to emigration a new and hitherto almost inaccessible world beyond the Rocky mountains, with a climate tempered by the ocean breeze into the finest fruit growing region on the continent. It will bring Dakota into close communication with that country and supply us with fruits of all kinds far superior to those of the central states, and so cheap as to be within the reach of all. It will effectively do away with the objection urged against North Dakota in fruit, by supplying it in abundance and as cheap as it can be produced in the fruit-growing states. North Dakota being on this great and grand thoroughfare across the continent will be so closely connected with the Pacific slope as to be almost a part of it.

THEY CANNOT FLIRT.

Beautiful Women in the Sultan's Harem Whom Admirers Strangers. [N. Y. Journal.]

Mr. Alfred Wey de Castro is a distinguished Turkish lawyer. He stands erect and has a fine form. He has black dancing eyes and a moustache as fine as silk that droops gracefully over his mouth. When he smiles he shows a set of teeth that would charm a dentist. He is a man who will cause great havoc among Gotham's women who will do well to keep on the opposite side of the street in which they may be strolling unless they have the temerity to risk losing their hearts. His father is N. de Castro Bey, private counsel to the Sultan who resides in Paris.

"So you wish to know something about the Sultan's harem," said young Mr. de Castro yesterday as he rolled back in a sumptuous Turkish leather chair in his law office at No. 55 Liberty street, and blew out a curl of smoke from a cigar.

"Yes; do they flirt?"

"No; they can't. Like all other women, how ever, they would like to."

"Why can't they?"

"Their religion compels them to hide their face whenever they meet a man. If they happen to be met without a veil they will gather up one of their skirts and throw them over their heads."

"Where does the Sultan obtain his wives?"

"From Circassia and a certain part of Asia. These countries are noted for the beauty of their women, and the Sultan has emissaries stationed there to make selections and importations. The Governments of these countries often send portly young women to the Sultan as presents to obtain his good will and favor."

"Are the women blondes or brunettes?"

"Brunettes."

"Do they ever bleach their hair?"

"Oh, yes. Blondes are so scarce that they are in great demand, and the women use a plant for turning their hair yellow."

"What is the color of their eyes?"

"Black as jet and as bright as diamonds."

"Are they petite or large?"

"Small of stature, but very plump. When young they are really the handsomest women in the world, but they don't last a great while."

"They fade, do they?"

"Yes. Their lives are so luxurious that they decline from want of healthful exercise."

"What do they do?"

"Sit on low divans under bright canopies and smoke cigarettes and drink strong coffee."

"How do they dress?"

"Very temptingly in loose, bright garments. They dress in the Turkish style, but are adopting the English fashion as much as possible. The Sultan has often issued decrees against the adoption of European fashions, but the women don't care about the dress nowadays, and when on the street many of them wear high French heels and bustles. They always wear white muslin veils, however, which add much to the attractiveness of their persons."

"How do the ladies wear their finger nails?"

"They bleach them red and have them cut short. The nails are short, I suppose, because they are afraid their tempers might get the better of them," said Mr. de Castro, stroking his moustache and laughing heartily.

"But you say the ladies don't flirt. How can they refrain?"

"Well, they do flirt. They love to flirt with Europeans because it is forbidden fruit, I suppose."

"Is there any danger in flirting with a Turkish dame?"

"Well you would think so if a harem keeper caught you. He carries a big whip for flogging."

"What does the Sultan do with his wives when he tires of them?"

"He gives them to his Chamberlain who takes them as legitimate wives."

"Are there many Turks who keep harems?"

"Not so many as you imagine. They're too expensive. When a man has two wives he must have a double house for the wives. For the husband and the other for the wives. But besides the legitimate wives nearly every man has a harem. When the first wife comes of a high and wealthy family she usually holds sway over her husband, and would permit him to have slaves or even come into her presence without her special permission. There are two kinds of slaves, one kind are used as servants and the other are called opaliques, and they assist in the harem, and often become the wives of the Turk. Their duties are to play and sing."

"Then slavery still exists in Turkey?"

"Yes," replied Mr. de Castro with a wink, "but only on the quiet. There are many where we can buy a slave. And in spite of the laws prohibiting slavery if you buy a slave and she is not as represented at the time you will sustain you in a suit for damages against the seller."

"Are divorces in vogue in Turkey?"

"Yes; if a man don't like his wife, he can easily get a divorce from her for some reason or another. But he can't sell her if she has had a child."

"Do the Flushing tribes bring dowries with them the same as is the prevailing European and American custom?"

"No, the bridegroom hands the cash over to the bride's parents, which is just the reverse."

"Do the ladies make frequent calls upon each other?"

"Yes, and when they go into a house they leave a pair of overshoes at the outer door, which warns the man of the house that he can't come in while the company is there. So you see a man can't flirt with his neighbor's wife, or harem the same as in New York."

"Does the Sultan have his food tasted before he eats?"

"Yes. The Sultan lives in a castle surrounded by high walls and 7000 trustworthy soldiers, and his chamberlain always tastes his food in his presence before he touches it. Then the Sultan waits to see the effect. The soldiers are parts of the army to insure their faithfulness. The Sultan generally eats alone except when he is visited by an ambassador. The palace is known as Teldiz Kiosk or the Star Pavilion."

"How old is the Sultan?"

"About forty years, and considering the little education he has had, he is a bright and intelligent man. His spies keep him with everything that goes on in Constantinople."

"Do Turks drink?"

"Only Vidina beer, champagne and a brandy that they make. These liquors were not in existence when Mahommed made his laws."

"So you wish to know something about the Sultan's harem," said young Mr. de Castro yesterday as he rolled back in a sumptuous Turkish leather chair in his law office at No. 55 Liberty street, and blew out a curl of smoke from a cigar.

"Yes; do they flirt?"

"No; they can't. Like all other women, how ever, they would like to."

"Why can't they?"

"Their religion compels them to hide their face whenever they meet a man. If they happen to be met without a veil they will gather up one of their skirts and throw them over their heads."

"Where does the Sultan obtain his wives?"

"From Circassia and a certain part of Asia. These countries are noted for the beauty of their women, and the Sultan has emissaries stationed there to make selections and importations. The Governments of these countries often send portly young women to the Sultan as presents to obtain his good will and favor."

"Are the women blondes or brunettes?"

"Brunettes."

"Do they ever bleach their hair?"

"Oh, yes. Blondes are so scarce that they are in great demand, and the women use a plant for turning their hair yellow."

"What is the color of their eyes?"

"Black as jet and as bright as diamonds."

"Are they petite or large?"

"Small of stature, but very plump. When young they are really the handsomest women in the world, but they don't last a great while."

"They fade, do they?"

"Yes. Their lives are so luxurious that they decline from want of healthful exercise."

"What do they do?"

"Sit on low divans under bright canopies and smoke cigarettes and drink strong coffee."

"How do they dress?"

"Very temptingly in loose, bright garments. They dress in the Turkish style, but are adopting the English fashion as much as possible. The Sultan has often issued decrees against the adoption of European fashions, but the women don't care about the dress nowadays, and when on the street many of them wear high French heels and bustles. They always wear white muslin veils, however, which add much to the attractiveness of their persons."

"How do the ladies wear their finger nails?"

"They bleach them red and have them cut short. The nails are short, I suppose, because they are afraid their tempers might get the better of them," said Mr. de Castro, stroking his moustache and laughing heartily.

"But you say the ladies don't flirt. How can they refrain?"

"Well, they do flirt. They love to flirt with Europeans because it is forbidden fruit, I suppose."

"Is there any danger in flirting with a Turkish dame?"

"Well you would think so if a harem keeper caught you. He carries a big whip for flogging."

"What does the Sultan do with his wives when he tires of them?"

"He gives them to his Chamberlain who takes them as legitimate wives."

"Are there many Turks who keep harems?"

"Not so many as you imagine. They're too expensive. When a man has two wives he must have a double house for the wives. For the husband and the other for the wives. But besides the legitimate wives nearly every man has a harem. When the first wife comes of a high and wealthy family she usually holds sway over her husband, and would permit him to have slaves or even come into her presence without her special permission. There are two kinds of slaves, one kind are used as servants and the other are called opaliques, and they assist in the harem, and often become the wives of the Turk. Their duties are to play and sing."

"Then slavery still exists in Turkey?"

"Yes," replied Mr. de Castro with

THE CAPITAL CITY.

Chas. Hunt, of the firm of Hunt & Harris, left for St. Paul last evening.

The river is quite high and steamboatmen are chuckling with happiness.

Asa Fisher now flies about the streets in an elegant new phonograph, just purchased.

The first story of the Dakota block is nearly completed, and soon the second floor will be laid.

The governor and capital commissioners indulged in a pleasant jaunt to Mandan yesterday afternoon.

Mr. James C. Young, one of Bismarck's leading real estate men, will leave for a few weeks' visit at his home in Iowa, Saturday morning.

The building on Fifth street formerly occupied by Joseph Theault has been rented to Messrs. Morgan & McIntyre, who will open a restaurant.

Maj. J. D. Woolley, a pioneer of the Black Hills and owner of the Woolley mine at Central City, died in Deadwood June 23, after a long and painful illness.

The audience in attendance at the performance of Callender's minstrels last evening were considerably annoyed several times by the hissing of a few in the rear of the hall.

General Whittier expects to leave Fort Keogh next week. He will have his horses and property conveyed to Fort Buford and will then avail himself of his leave of absence.

At a meeting of the Pioneer fire company No. 1 last evening, the bonds of Con. Malloy, the newly-elected treasurer, were accepted. A few new members were admitted and several absentees fined.

The valuation of taxable townsite property of Dawson, consisting of 645 acres of land, as returned by the assessor, is \$28,290. The assessor of the town of Steele returns a valuation of \$53,615 on 1854.2 acres.

The city hall has been refitted and furnished and now presents a most attractive appearance. New tables have been put in for the accommodation of the city fathers and the walls adorned with beautiful pictures.

The fine face brick which are being shipped from Sims for the new Dakota block are attracting the attention of all. They are fine specimens of the best of building material and speak volumes for the works at Sims.

Mr. Nelson, the landscape painter who has been induced by the commissioners to come from Chicago to submit plans for the laying out of the capital grounds, is busy at work and will have his plans ready by the 15th inst.

Proposals will be received up to 6 o'clock Saturday evening for the erection of a one and a half story frame cottage. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of J. R. Lacy, architect, who will furnish all desired information.

Livingston Daily Enterprise: A. H. Mitchell, a young engineer, was drowned in the Missouri river yesterday morning. He was a son of the assistant chief engineer of the North Pacific railroad. It is not expected that the body will be recovered.

Mr. James A. Boggs, who has recently opened a law office in Central block starts out with bright and promising prospects. Being a man of talent and paying strict attention to the practice of law, he will acquire a large and remunerative practice.

A party of Bismarckers are being organized to visit the Indian fortifications and mounds north of the city next Sunday. There are some of the most interesting relics to be seen here of anywhere in the Missouri valley and it will be a rare treat to those who go.

Fargo Argus: The Fargo foundry is casting four hundred horse shoes, to be sent to the Yellowstone park. They are to be hung in springs, the water crystallizing them almost instantaneously after being brought into contact with it. They make very beautiful ornaments.

At least twelve fine residences are contracted for to be built in Prospect place. Steele, Whitley & Lilly, the owners of this beautiful piece of land, are giving from \$1,500 to \$2,000 rebate on property there for building purposes, and the result is that a number of fine residences are being erected.

Quite a number of Yankton Sioux and Siouxesses have been imprinting pigeon-toed mosaic tracks in the streets of the capital during the week. Their old time thirst for gore and back hair appears to have been supplanted by an inordinate appetite for the ham bone and pie of the pale face.

Travel over the North Pacific road is increasing at a wonderful rate, every train being loaded with settlers, capitalists and prospectors. Last evening's east bound passenger train had eight coaches literally packed with people, and the travel westward is greater than the eastward by at least one-half.

While two men were driving up Fourth street last evening, the carriage capsized near the International hotel. The force of the fall, together with a load of dynamite which knocked one of the men unconscious, who as soon as he recovered sufficiently to be removed, was given a berth in jail.

W. B. Watson's dry goods store is gaining popularity and favor every day. The stock of goods kept by this wide-awake gentleman is first-class in every particular and the fact that his dealing is honorable and prices low, is demonstrated by the large crowds of teams which are seen before his store.

Dickinson Press:—Mr. Ed. Ware formerly of Bismarck, has built a residence on his claim east of town. Mr. Asa Fisher, wholesale liquor dealer, Bismarck, and one of the leading business men of the capital city, was here on the first of the week and took occasion to catch onto some Dickinson real estate.

Hon. Geo. H. Walsh, of Grand Forks, informed the TRIBUNE that the Grand Forks and Bismarck branch of the Northern P. & O. road has reached Devil's Lake, and the first passenger train passed over the track to the lake yesterday. It carried an excursion party from the Forks, who he says were delighted.

Mr. Charles Kupitz has given two lots in Williams' addition to D. B. Smith of St. Paul, who will immediately erect there extensive coffee and spice mills. The building will be 25x20, two stories in height, and will be completed by the 20th of August. Mr. Smith expects to do a business of \$200,000 per annum.

J. W. Millett and other practical farmers unite in declaring that little injury has resulted to the crops from the exceedingly dry weather, an unusual amount of rain having fallen early in the season, leaving the ground in excellent condition. Heavy rains have fallen at river points resulting in cooler weather.

Mr. James C. Young, who recently arrived from Iowa, is comfortably located in a new office in Central block where he is transacting real estate and loan business. Mr. Young is young and energetic, is the son of one of the most brilliant lawyers of Iowa and is receiving large amounts of money for investment here.

The Callender minstrels were greeted by a crowded house again last evening, and the performance was as first-class. Mr. Callender stated yesterday that he was on his way with the company to the Pacific coast, and was meeting with triumphant success along the entire line of the North Pacific.

Maj. Stamm's father and mother arrived from the east last evening. The major has seen his parents but once in five years, and now he has induced them to come to Bismarck and make it their home. The major is looking about for a good location upon which to erect a dwelling house for himself and parents.

A Milwaukee dispatch says: "The townships in Dakota to be surveyed by the St. Paul company number forty, instead of fifteen, as originally rumored. The cost of the work will reach \$1,000. As the survey is to be made to the north and west of the present track line, railroad men have no doubt that the company intend to build to Bismarck at an early date."

Messrs. Mason & Conover, of the postoffice news depot, somewhat cooled the ardor of the night force of the TRIBUNE last evening by filling their departments of the interior with a generous flood of ice-cold and luscious lemonade. The gentlemen will please accept the thanks of the force from the devil down to the night editor.

Livingston Tribune: Dr. S. L. Weirick, of Ft. Lincoln, partner of G. J. Douglas, our enterprising Park street druggist has come to the Gem City to locate, and A. expresses himself as highly pleased with the town and the future metropolis of the

Upper Yellowstone valley. We are pleased to welcome business men of this faith as Dr. Weirick and Mr. Douglas have exhibited.

Black Hills Pioneer: All of the military telegraph line south of Bismarck, including the circuit from Deadwood to Bull, will be disposed of by auction at this city about August 1st, the attorney general having decided that no government property can be leased. We understand there will be several bidders including the Western Union and the Northwestern companies.

The Boynton furnaces and ranges are being introduced in Bismarck. Many new improved furnaces and ranges appear in the Richardson & Boynton Co. catalogue for 1883. These furnaces are a necessity in Bismarck, and parties contemplating building may find it to their advantage and benefit to examine the practical workings and economy of them. For particulars address R. & B. Co., 84 Lake street, Chicago, or Chas. Healy, Bismarck, D. T.

An impression seems to have gained some credence that Mr. Frank S. Moore, of Little Missouri, was implicated in the late difficulty between the Margins de More and some hunters at that point. This is a mistake. Mr. Frank S. Moore had nothing whatever to do with the affair, and the Dick Moore who is mentioned in connection with the affair is not a relative, nor is not in any way connected with the gentleman mentioned.

Lieut. Wright, formerly of Washington has taken charge of the signal service office in this city to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Lieut. Booth to the post in the army. Lieut. Booth has won the respect and esteem of the entire community in and about Bismarck, and the departure of him and his amiable wife will be regretted by all. Mr. Wright is highly spoken of by his associates of the service and he will find the capital city a pleasant home.

The real estate firm of Call & Norton have dissolved partnership, the business to be continued by Mr. Call. The latter gentleman is well known as one of the leading real estate men in the northwest, and by his genial manner and business ability he will maintain the high reputation of the firm and add to his already extensive operations as the city grows. He will also carry on a large insurance business, being connected with the best companies in the United States.

The Minneapolis News, which is one of the handsomest papers published in the northwest, tells why its typographical appearance is so neat. It says: "The type, furniture, etc., of the Daily News office was purchased of Marder, Luse & Co., at their northwestern branch, 14 and 16 Second street south, Minneapolis. It is first class in every respect and of best pattern as all may see. By dealing with them we are enabled to recommend them to all desiring printing material. They carry a complete stock of presses, type, furniture and supplies, and can fit out a complete office in two to three days."

One Hundred Persons Drowned.

LONDON, 3 p. m.—July 3.—Intelligence has just reached here of a terrible calamity during the launching of the steamer Daphne at Glasgow today. While being launched she fell over on her side and precipitated a large number of people into the water. According to the dispatches thus far received sixty persons were drowned.

LATER.—3:30 P. M.
Further particulars of the calamity at Glasgow state that the Daphne, which was constructed for coast trading, is a vessel of five hundred tons burden. Two hundred workmen were on board when she capsized. The accident occurred in the middle of the river Clyde after launching. It is not exactly known how many persons were drowned but it is feared the number will reach over one hundred.

A later dispatch from Glasgow says that the Daphne capsized near Renfrew, five miles from Glasgow. Traffic in the Clyde is suspended owing to the interruption to navigation by the capsized steamer.

The Daphne left the ways at a very fast rate and when she gained the water she rolled from side to side. The persons on board, fearing she would capsize, ran to and fro. The vessel finally reeled over and nearly disappeared beneath the water. Those who maintained a position on that portion of the steamer not submerged did their utmost to save those who were in the water. At the same time a boat heavily manned pulled to assist in the work of rescuing the unfortunate people and succeeded in saving a number. It is known, however, that there were fifty persons below in the Daphne when the vessel capsized.

A Ravisher Roped and Beheaded.
ST. LOUIS, July 2.—The Bowling Green Times extra says: Bill McDowell, the negro who ravished Miss Kate Dwyer, adopted daughter of Chas. Murray, near Louisiana, Mo., last Monday was forcibly taken from jail at Bowling Green yesterday by a mob of seventy-five to one hundred masked men from Louisiana and vicinity and hanged to a tree. Subsequently the body was taken to Louisiana where it was again hung up and photographed and then taken down and its head cut off. McDowell confessed the crime and one or two other acts of the same character in different places and said he had served a term in prison.

PARIS July 2.—The relapse of Count Chambord is due to the bursting of an intestinal tumor. Clarion says the case of the count is not quite hopeless. News of the count's illness caused great excitement in Paris yesterday. Many persons presumed he was actually dead. The monarchists assembled this morning to consider their course in the event of the death of Chambord. A consultation of physicians was to be held at Troisdorf, the count's residence, and if there was any hope a telegram was to be sent to Paris. As no news has been received up to noon the worst is feared.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The president has made the following appointments: Col. Holabird quartermaster general to succeed General Ingalls, retired; Wm. J. Galbraith, associate justice of the supreme court of Montana; Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, Silas B. Datcher, of New York, and Anthony Gilkinson, of New York, commission to examine forty-five miles of railroad and telegraph line constructed by Oregon & California railroad company southwardly from the city of Roseburg, Oregon.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 2.—Abram Copperrall, a farmer of the town of Victory, was shot three times with a large navy revolver yesterday by Lew French, a young farm laborer. It is suspected an intimacy with Copperrall's wife is the cause of the trouble. The wife was present and ordered French to fire. Both are under arrest. The victim will die, all three shots taking effect in the body.

BIRMINGHAM, Va., July 2.—Information this morning from lieutenant governor Lewis' residence in Rockingham county where Mr. Elam was taken after being wounded, is that the wound is much more aggravated than first reported, and that Elam's condition is critical. The ball struck near the right hip, passed inward and downward through the body and lodged in his left thigh passing in its course very near the bladder. The ball was extracted last evening.

WOMAN AND HOME.

Brains in Housekeeping—Camping With the Baby.

Women on the Police Force—Household Hints—Miss Parlosa's Dishes for Convalescents.

New York Tribune.

"Food for the Sick" was the topic of the Tuesday afternoon talk, and Scotch broth was the first dish made. Miss Parlosa said this was excellent for convalescents, being appetizing and nutritious. Among the ingredients was a two-pound piece of the scraggy part of a neck of mutton. This particular cut was employed because the muscles of a sheep's neck are in such constant use as to make that part of the animal better flavored and more nutritious than those parts through which the blood has run less freely. Miss Parlosa cut the meat from the bones and removed all the fat. She cut the meat into small pieces and put it into a soup-kettle, together with two slices of carrot, a slice of turnip, a stalk of celery and an onion—all cut fine, half a cupful of barley and three pints of water; and the broth was allowed to simmer gently for two hours. The bones, with a pint of water added, also were allowed the same amount of time for simmering, and the liquor was strained into a soup-kettle. A tablespoonful each of butter and flour were cooked together until perfectly smooth, and then stirred into the broth; after which salt and pepper and a teaspoonful of chopped parsley were added.

The audience was cautioned against rapid cooking as a high temperature hardens the fibres of the meat, whereas a slow bubbling renders the meat tender and secures a better flavor for the broth. The vegetables should be cut very fine. Mutton is so nutritious and so easily digested as to deserve much attention as a food during convalescence. If it be properly cooked the peculiar flavor that is disagreeable to most people is concealed, though the meat remains palatable.

Mutton broth, which was recommended for patients whose food must be light, was next made. A pound of meat like that used for the Scotch broth was freed of fat and cut into small pieces and was put into a saucepan containing a quart of cold water. When this water had become heated to the boiling point it was carefully skimmed. A tablespoonful of barley was added, and the broth was simmered slowly for two hours.

For an oyster stew the liquor was drained from half a pint of oysters and allowed to heat to the boiling point, when it was skimmed. In the meantime, half a pint of milk was heated to the boiling point in the double boiler. Into it were stirred a teaspoonful of butter, the strained liquor of salt to give the stew a good flavor, and the dish was then boiled up at once and served immediately.

Miss Parlosa cautioned her hearers against over-cooking oysters at any time. She then selected a number of large ones, drained them, wiped them with salt and pepper, dipped them in melted butter and fried them in a hot pan. She broiled them over a quick fire until the edges curled, and served them on buttered toast.

Cream toast was next made. Half a cupful of cream was heated to the boiling point and seasoned with salt. In the meantime, two slices of bread were nicely browned. They were dipped in the cream and placed on a dish, and the remaining cream was poured over them.

For a cracker gruel, a scant half pint of boiling water was poured upon four tablespoonfuls of powdered cracker, and, after half a pint of milk and half a teaspoonful of salt had been added, the mixture was stirred until it had boiled up once.

Let of an egg nog was made. The white of an egg was beaten to a stiff froth, and a tablespoonful of sugar was beaten in; then the yolk of the egg, and finally a tablespoonful each of milk and water were added.

Before closing, Miss Parlosa said that when using milk in dishes for the sick the diseases of the persons who are to consume the food should be considered. Long boiling hardens the albumen and makes the milk constipating, hence, if the patient be already constipated, milk or cream should be exposed not to allow the milk or cream to boil above the boiling point. Miss Parlosa said also that when using seasonings for a sick person that would suit well person. More salt and acid can and should be used in most cases when seasoning for the sick, while less sugar or other flavor should be used. The food should be used not to send a too bountiful supply of food to the patient, and not to set any one dish before him frequently just because it has tasted especially good at first. Miss Parlosa emphasized the desirability of serving all dishes in the daintiest and most attractive ways, as to induce an appetite which may be dormant.

Brains in Housekeeping.

Wide Awake.

Another convenience at Aunt Jane's is the two dustpans and the chamber broom hung in the back entry upstairs. You know when one has been cutting out work in her room there will be litter, or when the boys are not careful to use the door-mat, they will leave traces of mud on the carpet, and what a trouble it is to run down stairs after broom and dustpan. Aunt Jane said she never could afford to carry her one hundred and forty pounds of weight up and down stairs every time a room needed extra sweeping, when a new broom cost thirty-five cents and second dustpan ten. While she was about it, she would have a dust-bro to, and if you lift the cover of that large box in brown linen and red trimming in the corner of the passage upstairs, you will find it an old tin cracker-box, to receive sweepings from the bedrooms. They are all swept thoroughly once a week of course, but between while all transient sweepings go into this box, which is emptied at convenience. Aunt Jane counts that this box has saved her from sweeping up and down stairs at least five times a week for the last five years, or three hundred times, and allowing that interest on the first investment might make the price of her broom and things ten cents a cent fare affords to pay half a dollar—country price—for a convenience. But the mistress said when she had to get a new one finally, and thought of all the backaches and vexations about sweeping up she might have saved by getting it before, she felt too big a fool to stay in the family.

The boys' bed stands in a corner of the room, away from the windows, and inconvenient to reach for making. You know how uncomfortable it is for any one who "sneaks" at the back of a bed in such a position, when fresh air reaches it. Yet how tiresome it is to pull the bedstead over every night, and push it out of the way in the morning, the room being so small to allow its standing out. The casters are too small. Get a larger set of broad wooden wheels, and you can push the bedstead back and forth easier than you can move a chair. The boys can pull it out at night into the best air in the room, and shove it back to give them room for dressing. You can move it about as you like to turn in the clothes when making the bed, and leave it out to air when no one is in the room; a touch will put it in place any time, and the broad tires will not wear the carpet on small iron ones. It is a trifle to see that the furniture has easy casters, but the difference in ease of moving and keeping it neat will surprise you. It's the principle of having two tea-kettles over again—that comforts are always cheap.

Women's Inventions.

A patent office man says women's inventions run chiefly to providing for emergencies. As, for instance, a skirt lined with India rubber tubes which may be blown up as a life preserver.

server at sea, and prevent injury from falling on the slippery sidewalk; or padding the skirts of dresses with a rubber apron, which will prevent the dress from clinging too closely to the limbs on a windy day.

Camping With the Baby.

Chicago Tribune.

"Bourgeois" sends from Denver a bit of fisherman's painting of life at Pine Grove, on the South Park railroad. It occurs the following tender piece of wood-skeleching: "It was determined that baby and I should tend camp for half an hour so that afternoon while the three natural guardians wandered off to the adjacent hillside to gather wild flowers wherewith to deck the tea-table. This was no new business to us. The young man, with a pillow at his back, seated in the middle of a blanket, rubbing his face with a teaspoon; I lying prone, three feet away, with my toes beating an occasional tattoo on the soft sward, my chin in my hands and briar-root between my teeth, watching him. There was a bright light in his eyes, and his cheeks were rosy, soft as velvet, yet firm and cool. What is there like the touch of a baby's cheek pressed against your own? You must turn and kiss it, just as you did its mother the first time you had a right to. But is there anything more ridiculous in life than to see a baby attempt to put its eye into its mouth before it has got the knack of it. See him hit himself in the eye with it, pretty much as a drunken man would knock a fly off his nose; smear in down his face, with his mouth wide open and turned up like a young robin's, but it misses the place on which he is aiming; he takes it with both chubby fists, looing down at his distorted surprise, as though for the first time aware of its presence, lets go one hand, whacks the spoon against one ear, and drags it across his cheek with the same result. But persistence is characteristic of this baby, a quiet determination that has something appalling about it. If there was any raspberry jam on that spoon his face would look worse than a railroad map of the state of New York. Finally, and as it would seem after all more by accident than design, the spoon went right over his head; he twists it round to the distortion of his rosy mouth; then he looks at me, sees me laughing; the fun seems to dawn upon him; he takes the spoon out of his mouth, pounds the blanket with it, and smiles back at me, and the smile resolves itself into a well-earned laugh. The sun has just disappeared behind the range, but a mellow ray of golden light that lingers about the baby's head that makes me think—think of the one so like him, and from the base of the hill, with her hands full of flowers, the tallest of the daisies starts toward me, and I remember only the sunshine of the long path."

Women on the Police Force.

W. V. Gill in Sunday at Home.
Queen Makea, of Razonlous, South Pacific, indignantly at the extent to which intoxicating liquors were being introduced and sold, one day called together her people and said: "You constables were directed to put down drink. You have winked at it. In truth you are no use whatever except to eat on feast days and to share fines! I am a woman. Let the staid middle-aged women of this village be enrolled as a police force to suppress the sale of intoxicating liquor for my word. This house of mine (devising) has been tried for some months, and so far succeeds remarkably well. Nothing escapes the eyes of these women constables. About fifty Orange River barrels have been given up and destroyed. Most of the drunken men had perished. The fact is the drunken men are in great consternation; several of them have turned over a new leaf."

So Fond of Dress and Parade.
Some horrid map said recently: "Women are so frivolous, so fond of dress, parade and show that they would make of government an everlasting spectacular drama." "Possibly," retorts Mrs. Livermore, "but I cannot remember to have seen women walking delightedly for a few hours in a torchlight procession, through muddy streets, amid the thundering of cannon, the flash of rockets and the blaz of colored lights. I think I have never seen them parading by daylight clad in bits of abbreviated aprons, ornamented at the shoulders in what seemed to be exaggerated horsehair, their heads supporting an infinite amount of fuss and feathers, and their padded coats over their swelling bosoms nearly bursting with delight as they caught admiring glances from the other side from the balconies and at chamber windows."

Teaching a Five-Year-Old.

Philadelphia Item.
Every child should be taught to write a letter—to be able to frame a little note of thanks, acceptance or invitation, as soon as it can print. There is a deplorable lack of intelligence, as well as education, in a person who "does not know what to say" when occasion requires a letter to be written. A 5-year-old darling received an invitation to another darling's birthday party the other day, and she wrote the mama made the little thing print her own acceptance, and very quaint and pretty it was, too. Such scrawls, misspelt words as they were, but anybody would have understood their purport, and she would not have had a better lesson in her kindergarten.

Small Fruits.

The Rocky Mountain Rural says six gooseberry bushes will produce six gallons of fruit; six currant bushes will produce twenty quarts; six blackberry bushes will produce twenty-five quarts; six raspberry bushes will produce ten quarts; six grape vines will produce 120 pounds of fruit, and six rows of strawberries, twenty-six feet long, will produce \$16 worth of fruit; and that these fruits will create a 16-karat appetite, and your wife a six-inch smile. There is no farm but what there is room for these, and scarcely a full-sized lot in town but that it would furnish room for most of the wise man's hour per day would keep these fruit beds in good order, and the exercise would make life longer, healthier and happier.

An Absorbent of Foul Air.

The Sanitarian recommends for the purification of the air in the sick room to "place in the bed a small basket or other porous article, containing wood charcoal for the purpose of absorbing the foul air, which, if diffused throughout the surrounding atmosphere, would be constantly returned to the lungs and cause the patient to die of auto infection. 2. In a sick-room in which infants are sleeping, it is necessary to put in a box or other article containing quicklime and some wood charcoal, for the purpose of fixing the carbonic acid exhaled from the lungs and of absorbing all the foul air generated in the system and given off by exhalation from the skin and of."

Sweeping Carpets.

"F. C. S." in The Continent.
I send a few hints which I have long used, but never seen in print. In sweeping carpets, use wet newspaper wrung nearly dry and torn into pieces. The paper collects the dust, but does not soil the carpet. A carpet, particularly a dark carpet, often looks dirty, and does not need sweeping; wring out a sponge quite dry in water (a few drops of ammonia helps brighten the color) and wipe off the dust from the carpet. This saves much labor in sweeping.

Hot Water for Headache.

Good Cheer.
Congestive or nervous headache is often greatly relieved by bathing the head with water as hot as can be borne, and the application will seldom have to be repeated more than once before the patient will fall into a refreshing sleep. Bathing the head and eyes with bay rum is also cooling and quieting.

How to Save One Who is Choking.

Dr. J. William White says: "Do not lose an instant. Force the month open with the handle of a knife or of a long spoon; push the thumb

and fingers deep down into the throat beyond the roof of the tongue, and feel for the foreign body. If the obstruction cannot be grasped, a hair-pin bent into a hook and guided by the left hand will often bring it out. If this fails, get some one to press against the front of the chest or support the back of the head, and strike several hard quick blows with the open hand on the back, between the shoulder blades. Further treatment must be applied by a physician, who should have been immediately sent for."

Household Hints.

To take stain from zinc, use kerosene. Always boil vegetables in salted water. In cleaning houses, begin with the attic. Save house feathers to make sofa pillows. Iron lace with blade of case knife warmed. Bind on tea dust to stop flow of blood from cuts.

When children are cross, they are usually sick.

Hens hatched in May or June, lay most in winter.

Better scour tinware with wood ashes than sand.

To keep brass bright, rub with fine wood ashes.

To make glassware shine, rub with tissue paper.

To remove rust from flat irons, rub with beeswax.

In a sick room, fill paper bags with coal and lay on fire.

When there is sickness in the house it is well to oil door hinges.

Give quinine powders in sweet milk to disguise the bitter taste.

To keep mustered plaster from blistering, mix with white of an egg.

When peeling onions keep your hands and the onions under water.

To keep out flies, tack netting on all of the windows early in the season.

A poultice of fresh tea leaves moistened with water will cure inflamed eyes.

Smoke from burning brown sugar on live coals, relieves pain of flesh wounds.

To fasten labels to tin cans, add one teaspoonful brown sugar to one quart paste.

Compress of cold water relieves leg ache, cramp and sore chest—place a dry cloth over it.

Four valuable housekeeper's utensils, one quart flour sieve, apple corer, wire kettle cleaner and iron baker.

Hot water relieves dry itchy skin. In case of internal poisoning get a strong solution of salt and mustard in warm water.

Chilblains and frost-bitten feet may be cured by pouring coal-oil on the stockings and small portion in the boots and shoes.

Tender pie plant makes excellent jelly by same process as other jellies, excepting the addition of a little water and boiling for ten minutes.

To frost windows, mix equal quantities of hot solution of sulphate of soda and a clear solution of gum arabic and apply with a brush while hot.

A Heroic Task.

The story is told of Mrs. Croly, of New York ("Jennie June"), that some years ago she was intrusted by her mother with her entire living, \$12,000, to invest. By the failure of a bank the amount was lost. Mrs. Croly made no mention of the loss to her mother, but set to work to replace the sum from her own earnings, meanwhile regularly paying the interest. In several years the heroic task was completed.

Putting Up Curtains.

Good Cheer.
When putting up curtains which are to be draped, in a low room put the cornice to which the curtain is to be fastened close to the ceiling, even if the window is put in lower down, as it gives the effect of greater height to the room. The curtains meeting at the top will conceal the wall.

A BID FOR INCENDIARISM.

The Fear with Which Percussion Matches Were First Regarded—Charles Sumner's Advice.

Springfield Republican.
"Did I ever tell you what Charles Sumner once said to me about the manufacture of matches?" queried Lucius C. Allen, the veteran army foreman. "It was about fifty years ago now, when I was in doubt whether it would pay to go into the business, and asked Mr. Sumner what he thought about it. He turned around, quick as a flash, and said, 'Mr. Allen, how many pins do you suppose are made in a year?' I thought there must be a good many millions. 'And how many times,' he continued, 'is a pin used?' 'Perhaps twenty on an average,' I replied. 'That's just twenty times as many matches will be used as pins, and of course it will pay.' Now, did ever Charles Sumner ever size up anything never that? I made matches several years and not only that, but I invented them. It was away back in the early thirties when I was a boy. I was always fooling with matches, and I was always fooling with the like, till finally I struck an idea. Then I went to work and made a few matches, rather crude, of course, and showed them to a few friends, but they didn't think it would amount to anything, and I didn't either, at first, so I minded nothing about it till 1834. I think it was, when a friend persuaded me to apply for a patent. It was quite a trip to Washington in those days, but in a few weeks I got word that a Chicago man had filed a similar application, and a short time before mine arrived. I was satisfied that I could get the patent by fighting for it, but I didn't think then that it would pay, so I made an arrangement with the Chicago man, by which I was to offer no opposition to his getting the patent, but could have the privilege of manufacturing matches on my own hook. He got the patent and I went into the business. I had quite an establishment on Walnut street, hiring about thirty hands, mostly Irish, and kept at it till '37, the time of the great panic. The Chicago man was a drunken peddler, and he went to Boston on a spree and gambled the patent away to men who have made their fortunes out of it. I sold matches all through the country, but there was a good deal of opposition to their manufacture. The papers said it was a bid for incendiarism, and many shop keepers wouldn't sell them. The railroad had got as far as Worcester then, but they wouldn't carry matches and I had to hire men to drive clear through to Boston. There were some other matches in the market that would crack like a pistol when you lit them, and when we put some in a box and set them afire it sounded like a small cannonade. But my matches were like what we have now and were the first ever made that I know of."